Mayor of the city, gave Mr. Taft his official clome he thanked him in the name of all Detroit for his efforts to secure reciprocity and added that when Canada on eptember 21 accepted reciprocity, as the Mayor seemed certain Canada would do, Mr. Taft would have more than ever the praise and thanks of Detroit for his

work.

But Mr. Taft said that though he had a few opinions on reciprocity he was minded until after Canada had settled the question to keep them to himself.

He entered into the hearts of the diners by referring to his decisions while on the bench in the Detroit traction cases. Mr. Taft twenty years ago decided one of these cases against the traction company and in favor of the city. The decision was later reversed by a higher court, but the general situation has never been cleared up to this day. He said he still stuck up for that decision as the best because at least it would have the let parties know where they "were at." which they did not now know. He prepared them with this and then told them that he would not discuss reciprocity. They seemed greatly disappointed. When he introduced the subject of trusts they eemed doubtful of cheering it and Mr. Taft had to win his applause with his speech.

### ARRIVED IN THE RAIN.

smile quickly informed the crowd of the predicament.

Then Mr. Taft and the crowd had a hearty laugh at the expense of a very much embarrassed fair official, who finally gave way to laughing himself. The President talked to them of scientific farming. It was about the same ground that he went over in his Syracuse speech.

MADE SAD BY DEATH.

There was a gloom cast over the President's day by the death of Representative Madison of Kansas. News reached the President last night of the death of exsenter Carter of Montana and hardly had Mr. Taft sent a telegram to Mrs. Carter before he was told of the sudden death of Representative Madison, whose guest he was to have been while in Hutchinson. Kan.. next week. The President was very fond of Mr. Madison. His insurgency had never interfered with the highest interest of the public, and I am glad to think that business men who have been violating the trust law are now friendship which he enjoyed with Mr. Taft. It was Mr. Madison's invitation to the President to visit Hutchinson that started this trip.

started this trip.
After a brief explanation of the Supreme
Court's recent trust decisions Mr. Taft
in his speech here to-day said:

Persons who do not understand the effect of these decisions and really do not underwhich is intended to lead the public to the belief that in some way or other the Supreme Court has emasculated the statute and prevented its operation against objectionable and injurious trade combinations and conapiracies. Nothing is further from the

not there before; that it has inserted the business methods where they have here to the Temple word "reasonable" before restraints of tofore been violative of the statute will According to

the court said that it must give the statute a reasonable construction and not one leading to absurd or ridiculous results In the last two cases the court did not change the substance of the reasoning and of the previous decisions, but treated the exceptions previously termed incidental and indirect" as excluded from the operation of the statute in the light of reason, i. e., in conformity to the evil sought to be reached. Now in what way has injured the public weal? What combinations or arrangements can escape unde this interpretation that any sensible man would wish to have condemned? Did the court not condemn the Standard Oil Com-pany, the father of all trusts, in the history of which every form of criminal illegality was practised? Hid it not, on the other hand, condemn the tolacco trust, of much later origin and framed under the advice of cunning counse! for the very purposes of evading the condemnation of the statute and at the same time securing and enjoying the monopoly the framers of the statute

Let me renew again the invitation to any of the vociferous critics of the decision of the Supreme Court to use their legal imaginations and state the facts of ; not condemned within the rule of construc-tion put upon the statute by the Supreme Court, but included within their construction of it, which reasonable men would think it wise or proper to make criminal

free competition as an economic force that ought to be encouraged or enforced and who are utterly opposed to the spirit of the anti-trust law we have frequently heard the question: "Well, suppose you convict these large combinations under the statute what are you going to do about it? can, perhaps, send some men to the penitentiary for creating these combination which have cheapened the cost of production and given you most of your foreign trade and much of your prosperity, but what are you going to do with the capital invested, the plant and the organization? You can confiscate it and ruin your country by a panic, but you can't divide such combinations into their component parts again, for the lines of division have disappeared into a common ownership.

queries presented by the doubters and the ffers. It has vindicated the majesty of law, has illustrated the wonderful clas-



ticity and adaptability of remedy by in junction in equity, and has at the same time manifested a due regard for the welfare of the innocent business men and the community at large who in a cataclysm caused by the confiscation of such enormous cap-ital as is involved in these combinations and a suspension of the legitimate part of their business would be buried with them

in a common ruin.

The court has exhibited a courage In all Mr. Taft was in the city for ten hours. It was raining hard when his train pulled in, but by the time breakfast at the Detroit Club was over the sun had come out and "Taft" weather was on for all day. First they took him over to Pontiac, a town some thirty miles out of Detroit. That was Congressman Sammy Smith's share of the day and it made him perspire equal quantities of worry, importance and happiness.

The President's first speech was at the State Fair Grounds. The address officially opened the fair. They staged a pretty picture for his reception. About a hundred schoolgirls, running down to tots who had to squat on the ground to rest their little legs while Mr. Taft was talking, began a song about "Our Dear President" as Mr. Taft appeared. They were dressed in tricolor costumes with fairies sprinkled among them.

When Mr. Taft was escorted to the platform he found that no chair had been provided for him. A fair official very nervously hurried one, from the rear of the stage. But it was only an ordinary chair, and when Mr. Taft went to sit down it proved almost too tight a fit. He eased himself into it carefully and his broad smile quickly informed the crowd of the predicament.

Then Mr. Taft and the crowd had a statute, that instead of prompting an attack on it ought to make every American proud that we have such a tribunal. It is ack on it ought to make every American proud that we have such a tribunal. It is ack on it ought to make every American proud that we have such a tribunal. It is ack on it ought to make every American proud that we have such a tribunal. It is ack on it ought to make every American proud that we have such a tribunal. It is ack on it ought to make every American proud that we have such a tribunal. It is ack on it ought to make every American proud that we have such a tribunal. It is dock on it ought to work and oil Company and its making the documents on it ought to work and oil Company and it is making. Company and it set mobility depends on it ought to work and it is makin facing the necessary results, in enforcing the statute, that instead of prompting an at-tack on it ought to make every American proud that we have such a tribunal. It is now enforcing its decree against the Stand-

teach the business public that at least not in the supreme tribunal of this country would the claim be listened to that in this day and generation we have passed beyond the possibility of free competition as con-sistent with proper business growth, or that we have reached a time when only regulated monopoly and the fixing of prices by governmental authority are consistent with future progress. We did get along with competition; we can get along with it.

truth.

I shall not attempt to give it a close statute, and will. I hope, lead to a comlawyerlike interpretation, but I think it plete revulsion of the business men of this country and to a court to say that they find any contract in clear understanding by them of the limita-restraint of trade made for the purpose tions that must be imposed by them upon restraint of trade made for the purpose tions that must be imposed by them upon of excluding competition, controlling prices any business combinations made by them or of maintaining a monopoly, in part or in whole, is contrary to the statute and is subject to injunction and indictment under this statute in the Federal courts where it often made complaint; but in the settlement of issues of this importance two dec Now I would like to ask Mr. Eryan or ades are no great length of time, and if in any of the other publicists and jurists who that period we shall have stamped out an have been denouncing this opinion as the evil which would certainly have carried us to surrender of the rights of the people and a Socialism as a reaction from the vicious conwhat particular contract or restraint the litigation are worth the cost. There lic what particular contract or restraint of interstate trade he would condemn which have been times when among others I have thought that the enforcement of the dark the Church. According to Bossard, a young gerved for six years as judge of the Thirty-had a falling out with the Church. According to Bossard's father. Theodore Bossard, a young gerved for six years as judge of the Thirty-had a falling out with the Church. According to Bossard, a young served for six years as judge of the Thirty-had a falling out with the Church. According to Bossard, a young served for six years as judge of the Thirty-ship because it was plain that under his leader-bind for six years as judge of the Thirty-had a falling out with the Church. According to Bossard, a young served for six years as judge of the Thirty-ship because it was plain that under his leader-bind for six years as judge of the Thirty-ship because it was plain that under his leader-bind for six years as judge of the Thirty-ship because it was plain that under his leader-bind for six years as judge of the Thirty-ship because it was plain that under his leader-bind for six years as

read something into the statute that was not there before; that it has inserted the word "reasonable" before restraints of trade when the same court had said that this could not be properly done becauss Congress had evidently not intended to include such a limiting word in the statute. This is not fair to the court. It is true that the court in the early days of the construction of the statute had said that it could not limit the statute in effect by excluding from its operation what was deemed reasonable at common law. But as other cases arose it found it necessary to make exceptions to the filteral operation of the words "restraint of trade," and it did so by excepting what was minor or incidental or indirect and including only those cases where the chief obiect of the contract or combination was the restraint. In doing so the court said that it must give the

pleased with these words from the man of peace. It was 1 o'clock before the Taft special left here for Sault Ste. Marie.

lows Senator Refuses to Join President's Party While in His State.

DES MOINES, Ia., Sept. 18.-In Senator Albert B. Cummins's refusal to accompany the Taft party through Iowa local politicians see further evidence of a growing estrangement between the President and the senior Iowa Senator and a

and the senior Iowa Senator and a strengthening of the probability of a formal unification of the Cummins and La Follette forces in the State.

Senator Kenyon and most of the Iowa Congressmen have notified Gov. Carroll that they will join the Taft party as soon as it enters the State.

When asked how he intended to spend his vacation Senator Cummins said he expected to play golf and rest. It is not believed, however that Senator Cummins will absent himself from Des Moines on the day President Taft is here.

PLANS TO STIR RELIGION. some Details of New Laymen's Movement

Developed Yesterday. Further plans for New York's part in ment were discussed yesterday afternoon Tabernacle. There were more than 400 was decided to make next Sunday a rally day for the men and to put before them

the plans of the movement. A feature of the religious campaign in New York, which is scheduled for the middle of November, will be a great street parade in which men and boys will take part. The exact date for this was not decided, but left to the discretion of a special committee of representatives from various denominations. No pains interested agree that the campaign to bring the church to the workingman will be more difficult in New York than in any other city, and every speaker laid stress on the necessity for concerted and York churches to make the movement

ment, said that the teams of trained workers will make complete charts of the towns

## TELLS OF MORMON PICTURES. German Count Who Lost Standing Worked With a Gardener.

SALT LAKE, Utah, Sept. 18 .- It devel-

proper motives. Let us come down to concrete cases and facts and make a showing for an amendment that a lawyer and a legislator can understand and weigh, and not be content with mere rhetoric and language useful only for declamation.

BAYCITY, Mich., Sept. 18.—It was nearly midnight when President Taft ended the day that he had begun at Detroit at 7 o'clock this morning.

Mr. Taft stopped off to say a word on peace and arbitration to Saginaw. He had a big crowd there to greet him.

Here Mr. Taft shifted suddenly from peace to war. He talked on the national militia. "The Lord looks after children and drunken men and the United States." he said. "We have left ourselves in that the pless category in the past in regard to what we have done with our national defence. Let us not keep our window open at night and our silverware exposed just because we favor the abolition of burglary. I favor a policy of common sense."

Bay City seemed aurprised but hursely in the house mothing in the house was carried away.

"Gisbert and myself," said Theodore Bossard, "came to this country from Switzerland six years ago as converts to the Mormon Church. My son is now 21 years old. When we first arrived he was a Latter Day Saint in good standing. However, he soon fell away from the Church, and although he says he still believes that the gospel is true he says he thinks the administration of the business affairs of the Church is crooked. I don't think he has done right in this thing, but he is a clever boy and don't seem to care what I think."

Ex-Inspector C'Brien Tries Certiorari. Former Police Inspector John J. O'Brien, who was dismissed because of his failure to keep order at Coney Island, got a writ of certification of the proper of the proper of the proper of the church is conserved to keep order at Coney Island, got a writ of certification.

Bay City seemed aurprised but hursely be the content of the proper of the proper of the proper of the proper of the church is converted to keep order at Coney Island, got a review by the App

ust because we favor the abolition of of certiorari from preeme Court Justice case."

Bay City seemed surprised but hugely back.

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CUMMINS WON'T GREET TAFT. FUNERAL THURSDAY AT ST. ANN'S IN TWELFTH STREET.

> He Was Born at 37 Henry Street and Lived Last at 87 Third Avenue Never Made Anything Out of Polities, Says Foley - \$7.500 Policy Retainer. Assemblyman James Oliver died yes-

terday in St. Vincent's Hospital, whither he was taken from his home at 37 Third avenue a week ago to-day suffering from a complication of diseases. The doctors knew that there was no chance for him. For six months he had been failing, although he managed to attend the sessions of the Legislature and to walk about the East Side, where he was born and where he spent all of his life.

His only brother and only surviving relative, Francis V. S. Oliver of 3252 Perry avenue. The Bronx, was with him when he died. Years ago the Assemblyman's wife died, so many years ago that comparatively few people knew that he had been married. There were that he had been married. the Men and Religions Forward Move- no children. Francis V. S. Oliver said last night that the Assemblyman was at a special conference in the Broadway 67 years old last August, two years younger than himself. Most people ministers present, representing practically | thought that James Oliver was further every Protestant religious body in the along in years. The legislative biogcity. About fifty laymen attended. It raphies of 1884-85 said he was born in 1840. In later years he never corrobo rated that, even when it was suggested that he must have gone into politics

before he was of age, back in the early '60s.

The funeral will be held Thursday morning in St. Ann's Church in East Twelfth street. The Tammany clubs will send delegations, particularly the East

Side organizations Ex-Sheriff Foley, leader of the Second Assembly district, knew Paradise Jimmy will be spared to make this parade, which it is planned to hold on a Saturday afternoon, elaborate and imposing. The leaders of the movement and the men locally was born, at 37 Henry street. Sixtyfive or seventy years ago the Seventh ward was solidly Irish. Nowadays its population is largely Jews, Italians and Greeks. Where Jimmy Oliver was born stands now a tenement house occupied vigorous action on the part of the New by Jews and Greeks and a kosher butcher shop has the ground floor.

"There's no doubt," said Tom Foley Various phases of the religious campaign were explained at the meeting. Charles by sight to more people in New York Stelzle, social service leader of the move-than anybody I can think of offhand. than anybody I can think of offhand. weith competition; we can set along with it.

We did get along without monopoly; we can get along without it and the business men of this country must square them seemed to this country must square them seemed to this country must square them seemed to the country must square them seemed to this country must square them seemed to this country must square them seemed to this country must square them seemed to the constitution of the square them seemed to the country must square them seemed to the country must square them seemed to the square them seemed to the square that the consideration of correct the solos seem to be adapted to the 65 per cent. of boys who don't go to college. The Rev. Dr. Arthur Brown, who followed the shaded to this that business men who have been violating the trust law are now being made to see the necessity for putting in the interest of the public, and large the seem violating the trust law are now being made to see the necessity for putting in the study would be one of the state of the seem violating the trust law are now being made to see the necessity for putting in the study would be one of the state of the seem violating the trust law are now being made to see the necessity for putting in the study would be one of the state of the seem violating the study would be one of the state of the seem violating the study would be one of the state of the seem violating the study would be one of the state of the seem violating the study would be one of the seem violating the study would be one of the seed that it is necessary to control markets in order to make profits, and reverting to the seed that it is necessary to control markets in order to make profits, and reverting to the seed that it is necessary to control markets in order to make profits, and reverting to the seemed the seed that it is necessary to control markets in order to elow Fourteenth street every chick and child knew him. I think he liked that

alofk the street in his long black coat and a silk hat and would throw up his hand silk hat had sold he had been been him going along the same speech. How drye do, officer? I have seen him going along the same speech seed him going along the same speech. How drye do, officer? I have seen him going along the same speech seed the same speech seed him going along the same speech seed to same him going along the same speech seed to same him going along the same speech seed to same him going along the same speech seed to same him going along the same speech seed to same him going along the same speech seed to same him going along the same speech seed to same him going along the same speech seed to same him going along the same speech seed to same him going along the same speech seed to same him going along the same speech seed to same him going along the same speech seed to same him going along the same speech seed to same him going along the same speech seed to same him going along the same speech seed to same him going along the same same speech seed to same him going along the same speech seed to same him going along the same speech seed to same him going along the same same speech seed to same him going along the same same speech seed to same same speech see

er III., had a common school education in the place of his birth and was a school teacher at 18. He went to Wichita, Kan.. when he was 20 years old, studied law and at the age of 23 was admitted to practice. He was elected county attorney of Ford county, Kansas, the same year and served two terms. He was appointed to the bench. He served in the Sixtieth and Sixty-first Congresses and during the extra session of the Sixty-second Congress. He was married to Miss Lou Vance of Oklahoma City in December, 1800. Mr. Madišon's district comprised a yast territory and he represented thicty-two counties which had a population in 1910 of 231 e55. Mr. Madison was short and stocky. He was personally popular with his colleagues, although one of the most aggressive of the Republican insurgents. He served on the Ballinger-Pinchot investigating committee and signed a report adverse to Secretary Ballinger. He took an active part in the fight against the power of former Speaker Cannon and the rules under which Mr. Cannon maintained his supremacy. Mr. Madison is the second of the Kansas insurgent Republicans to die within a few months, the other being Representative Alexander Clark Mitchell of Lawrence.

Owen J. Kavanagh, who when 16 years old enlisted as a drummer boy in Company at 18 He went to Wichita, Kan., when he

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COUNDEY-CROMIEN.-On Monday, Septem

DIED.

McCOOK.-At Seabright, N. J., on Sunday, September 17, John J. McCook, in the 67th year

Funeral services will be held in the Sea Bright

Presbyterian Chapel on Tuesday. September 19. at 11:45 A. M. Sandy Hook boat leaves for Sea Bright from Pier 81, foot of West 42d sl.,

at 9:55 A. M., foot of Cedar st., Pier 10, at 10:20 A. M. Returning train leaves Sea Bright at 12:45 P. M. Interment at Princeton, N. J., at

ROSE.-On September 17. Joseph Grose Funeral 461 West 23d st., to-morrow, 2 P. M. Interment private.

ber 18, at the rectory of St. Charles Bor-romeo. Aghna Veronica Cromien to Francis Bucknam Roundey.

Move?

mies because he retarded the develop-Representative Edward H. Madison, who ment of the parliamentary system for opes that the pictures of the Mormon Temple interior which were offered for sale by Max Florence, now at the Imperial Hotel in New York, were taken by Gisbecause it was plain that under his leader-

held through the early years of the century. It was there in 1905 that the first attempt was made to kill him. Three shots were fired at him by a Terrorist assassin, but he was not hit. Speaking later

A rain in 1909 he was said to be completely cut of favor with the Czar and on the joint of retirement. Nothing happened, however, until the present year, when on March 19 he actually handed in his resignation. It was all over the question of extending the Zemstvo or local council system to the western provinces—one of the methods by which the Premier hoped to develop the faculty of self-government in the people. The Duma had passed the bill without difficulty, but the Council of the Empire, made up largely of Grand Dukes, members of the nobility, high Dukes, members of the nobility, high Dukes, members of the nobility, high officials—the reactionary classes, in short—rejected it. The leaders of the reactionary class, P. N. Durnovo and Via imir and Trepoff, the Governor of Kier, urged the Czar to stand firm and support the Council. Stolypin, they said, would back down and his power as a dangerous radical would be broken.

Quite the contrary proved to be the

radical would be broken.

Quite the contrary proved to be the case. Not only did Stolypin stand firm but he insisted on Durnovo and Trepoff being eliminated as members of the Council of the Empire as the condition of his remaining in office. The Czar yielded. He suspended his Premier's two enemies until January 1, 1912, and that means their virtual dismissal from the Council altogether, as their mandates expire on

sy years old, studied law and at lips age of the second contraction of

convenience of the family. DELTA KAPPA EPSILON FRATERNITY .-- We lears with sorrow of the death of John J. McCool Lambda '66, former President of the Friendly and of the D. K. E. Association of New York Deeply interested in fraternity of fairs, his death is a loss to Delta Kappa JAMES ANDERSON HAWES. Fraternity Secretary OHIO SOCIETY OF NEW YORK .-- With deep regret

I announce the death of Col. John J. McCook our former president, at his summer home. Sea Bright, N. J., on Sunday, September 17, 1911. Members are requested to attend the funeral service in the Sea Bright Presbyterian Chapel. on Tuesday, September 19, at 11:45 A. M.
WILLIAM S. HAWK, President.

DAVID H. BATES, Jr., Secretary. "THE FUNERAL CHURCH," 211-243 West 23d st PRANK E. CAMPBELL BUILDING!, Wednesda

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